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MISCELLANEOUS.

IMAGINARY VIRTUE.—The editor of the U. S. (Phil.) Gazette, referring to the stone to which the Indian tribe of the Oneidas attach a peculiar power (believing that wherever their tribe has removed, it has also removed of itself, and that so long as it is among them they will continue a separate people) beautifully throws out his own reflections upon this peculiar superstition in the following language:—*Boston (U. S.) Transcript.*

"What a lesson might one adduce from the imaginary virtues of the 'Oneida Stone!' Who has it not? What nation, society, family, or individual, has not some object to which it so steadily imputes a virtue that, like the steel resting very near the loadstone, it becomes possessed of some of its qualities—at least, it produces some of the effects? We treasure up the fame of a departed friend and erect him in our heart as an example of moral worth and social honor; and while the image is allowed to stand, it seems to cause in us a portion of the virtues it is meant to commemorate. What an aching void is produced when the image is unriched!

How fondly the young wife clings to the object of youthful affection, and hangs around its shrine the votive flower of her heart's best offering! To equal him, she schools her yet immature graces, and warms them to riper virtues; she marks what distinguishes the object of affection, and seeks to mould her qualities to his, and make them take as much of manly form as suits her womanly condition. She loves to stand, and gaze upward at the object. No delicate heart can give its earthly adoration to any object, prostrate, prone. She does not believe that what she loves is faultless, but she thinks the errors, even those which thwart her plans, and serve to mar her peace, are fruits of unfriendly intercourse abroad, the natural consequences of necessary collisions with the world.

While his heart, however, is hers—while faith is unbroken—womanly pride overlooks the offence, and the wife's confidence builds hopes of improvement. She feels that wherever she goes, the true talisman follows of itself; and while that is there, the final, paramount affection, all is safe. But if a stranger hand remove that object—if the sense of personal preference is gone, all is lost. The palladium that was deemed "Heaven descended," is removed, and more than Ilium, or Oneida, is swept away. A woman's confidence is priceless.

All we repeat it, have this object. All see something and invest it with virtues, which serve them for models to imitate, or, at least, beauties to adorn. They gaze upward to the consecrated objects with affectionate awe, as we look at beautiful paintings on the ceiling of a church, where the place increases the sanctity, and hallows the emotion which the images create. Something may remove them from our veneration, rudely tear them from their place, and we gaze on vacancy. Perhaps, (who shall tell?) perhaps we gaze upward through the places they have occupied, upward and above, and see, through the clouds whence they were rudely torn, the blue Heaven, and understand that short of that though we may admire, we must not trust. The true palladium is beyond the blue we see, and the stone of our confidence rests changeless above the stars. This shall teach us that these enshrined things, which make our pleasure here, serve but to

"Dim our sight, and shorten our survey."

THE BROTHER AND SISTER.—Mrs. Child relates the following pleasant anecdote, in one of her letters to the Courier:

I found the Battery unoccupied, save by children, whom the weather made as merry as birds. Every thing seemed moving to the vernal tune of

"Brigade bands are fresh and fair,
And Greta woods are green."

To one who was chasing the hoop, I said, smiling, "You are a nice little girl." She stopped, looked up in my face so rosy and happy, and laying her hand upon her brother's shoulder, exclaimed earnestly, "And he is a nice little boy, too!" It was a simple child-like act, but it brought a warm gush into my heart. Blessings on all unselfishness! On all that leads us in love to prefer one another. Here lies the secret of universal harmony; this is the diapason which would bring us all into tune. Only by losing ourselves can we find ourselves.—*An. paper.*

WOMEN'S LOVE OF FLOWERS.—In all countries, women love flowers; in all countries they make nosegays of them; but it is only the bosom of plenty that they conceive the idea of embellishing their dwellings with them. The cultivation of flowers among the peasantry, indicates a revolution in all their feelings. It is a delicate pleasure, which makes its way through coarse organs; it is a creature whose eyes were opened; it is a sense of the beautiful—a faculty of the soul which is awakened. Those who have travelled in the country, can testify that a rose-tree under the window, a honeysuckle around the door of a cottage, are always a good omen to the tired traveller. The hand which cultivates flowers, is not closed against the application of the poor or the wants of the stranger.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—The following extract is from the speech of Hon. John W. Dana, president of the Senate of Maine, (U.S.) at the close of the legislative session:

"Senators, we are about to separate—probably never all to meet again on earth. May our lives be such that we may be allowed to reassemble in that realm where human imperfections will have ceased to require legislation, under that Great Lawgiver, whose code is but one law, and that, of perfect love."

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND CASIMIR DELAVIGNE. The French papers teem with biographical notices of Casimir Delavigne; but they contain nothing worthy of extract. Louis Philippe is said to be very much affected at the death of the poet, because he looked upon him as one of his firmest friends, as well as one of the literary celebrities of his reign. It has even been said, that Louis Philippe gave him a little estate in the country, in a most delicate manner. A few years ago, seeing him apparently very unwell, the King said—"My poor Delavigne, Paris does not agree with you. Go into the country, *mon cher*.—There is a little estate of mine in such a province; go—it is at your service." The poet went—found servants to wait upon him—every thing ready for occupation; and in a secretaire he found a letter from the King, saying that the little estate was henceforth his.

A TURK IN PARIS.—A great stir has recently taken place on account of the Turkish Ambassador wanting to set up a harem! The grave heads of the Ministère des Affaires Etrangères were thrown into great hilarity by an application from the enormous Turk for privilege not to be disturbed by the police, when establishing in his palace on the place de la Concorde, a domestic community of interesting young ladies. In lack of a Circassian slave market, the Ambassador proposed to furnish his apartments with pretty grisettes and voluntary French Odalisks. This most extraordinary and strange demand has received a negative from M. Guizot, and the answer is said to be a masterpiece of French politeness and profound reasoning, but his Turkish Excellency is much vexed at the fastidiousness of Parisian society.

Mr. Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, has left for Russia, carrying with him a pattern Locomotive Engine, made by order of the Emperor, who, after a fair trial preferred the American. Mr. Winans has the contract for completing 162 Locomotives, amounting to four millions of dollars, the work to be done in Russia, and completed in 1843.

A RELIC OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—A writer in a late Paris paper states that King Bernadotte's physicians were recently astonished on bleeding his Majesty, to find the words, "Liberte! Egalite! ou la Mort!" very legibly stained on his arm, and that they could not recover from their amazement, forgetting the part His Majesty performed in the first French Revolution.

It certainly was rather singular to find the King of such a nation as Sweden tautaued with "Liberty! Equality! or Death!" No wonder the doctors opened their eyes.—*Troy Whig.*

"Do you mean to challenge any of the jury?" was the query of a counsel on an Irish trial to an angry client. "To be sure I do," was the reply; "I mean to challenge every man of the twelve if they give a verdict against me, and I wonder if I might not include the judge in the message."

BY AUTHORITY.

Before His Excellency M. KEKUANAOA, Governor of Oahu, assisted by Hon. G. P. JUDD and JOHN RICORD Esq., H. H. M.'s Attorney General.

JAMES GRAY, an American citizen, Plaintiff in Appeal, vs. The HAWAIIAN GOV'T.

The Court having convened at the Fort of Honolulu, on Friday the 28th of February, 1845, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the sixteen jurors summoned having all answered to their names, the following minutes of the proceedings of that and the subsequent days of the Trial, were stenographed for the use of the Court, by CHARLES GORDON HOPKINS Esq., who on that occasion acted as reporter for His Excellency.

MR. BROWN.—(Alluding to the Plaintiff)—Are these persons subjects of Hawaii?

SOME VOICE.—The prosecutor is an Hawaiian.

MR. JUDD.—They are foreigners. The prosecutor is an Englishman, and one of the [late] defendants was an American, and the other an American who has taken the oath of allegiance to the King of these Islands.

MR. BROWN.—I shall insist on the jury being all foreigners. There is a law; here is a translation of it:—"If the accuser and accused be both foreigners, then the jury shall be made up of foreigners only." (In consequence of an answer made by Mr. Judd, which Mr. Brown seemed to think was not the Governor's but Mr. Judd's and a remark having been made on the subject, I wish to have it (the answer) in English from his (the Governor's) own interpreter; but then I wish the words to come from him. I refer to him, and to him only.

MR. JUDD.—I am now going to say it was the decision of the last court, that although certain persons had taken the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, they were not disqualified from acting as jurymen. They were (or had been) foreigners. They know the rules and customs of other countries, and they are not incapacitated because they happen to owe allegiance to this nation. They are still foreigners sufficient for that purpose.

MR. BROWN.—We have nothing to do with England: I look to the laws of this country. (A remark.) What have we to do with England? (A remark.) NONSENSE!

MR. JUDD.—Do you object to any of the jury?

MR. BROWN.—I wish you would inform the Governor that I want to know his decision in this case; his former decision has nothing to do with me. I wish to have his own decision as to whether he insists on having an Hawaiian subject in this jury.

MR. RICORD.—I wish to have the *animus* of this meeting remarked.

MR. JUDD.—Will you state your question so that I may record it?

MR. BROWN.—The first question was:—Is plaintiff an Hawaiian subject? The answer is, that neither plaintiffs or defendant are Hawaiian subjects. The second was, whether there were any of his Hawaiian Majesty's subjects to be sworn? Mr. G. Rhodes was first called. I therefore enquire whether he insists that a Hawaiian subject shall sit in this jury contrary to the laws of his nation which say that the accused and accuser being both foreigners, the jury shall be composed entirely of foreigners? (A remark.) I wish to have every thing come from the Governor through his own interpreter.—(Mr. Brown made a remark on Mr. Judd's conversing with the Governor.)

MR. JUDD.—You will not dictate on this subject Mr. Brown. I have been seated at the Governor's right hand for three years, and have been respected; not as a judge, but as the Governor's adviser.

MR. BROWN.—I never saw that appointment.

MR. RICORD.—We are to be governed by our own laws.

MR. BROWN.—If the Governor informs me that Mr. Judd has been appointed adviser. * * *

MR. JUDD.—I have stated that the Governor is Judge. It is my duty to assist and advise him in all important matters.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.—(Acting as interpreter for the U. S. Commission). The Governor says that such is the case. (Mr. Brown addressed a remark to Mr. Ricord,

and that gentleman said that he sat on the bench by the appointment of the King.

MR. JUDD to Mr. Bogardus.—By what authority do you sit here?

MR. BROWN.—It was mentioned that he was one of the counsels, Mr. Gray said so.

MR. JUDD.—I had no idea of such a scene as this!

A remark by Mr. Ricord.

A. R. GILLESPIE. You were the first to shew temper! You said you wanted to show the *animus*.

MR. RICORD.—That is what I wanted to have the matter of this scene stated for, to show the *animus*.

MR. BROWN.—The very first name was Mr. Rhodes.

MR. RICORD.—I did not see him (and then after some remark) Mr. Judd said in answer to a question touching the competency of the naturalised jurors, the decision of this question is made. It has already been decided by this court in the case of the estate of French and Greenway vs. Charlton and Skinner, that foreigners owing allegiance to His Hawaiian Majesty, are not on that account any more disqualified to sit as jurors than those owing allegiance to the King of France or any other sovereign. They are for the purposes of the statute considered as foreigners, to wit: HAOLE.

MR. BROWN.—I wish to inform the Governor that I protest against the decision. It is contrary to the Hawaiian law, it is contrary to the law of the civilized world, and it is contrary to common sense. I wish that to be told to the Governor.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.—He says it is agreeable to the law.

MR. BROWN.—I think that I can prove to the Governor that his decision is wrong.—The meaning of that law was intended for the benefit of those foreigners in particular * * * willing that all foreigners should settle their own disputes. I wish you to tell the Governor that there are three ways provided for the forming of juries. If the accuser and accused be both foreigners, then the jury is to be composed of foreigners only. If there be no foreigner on either side, there are to be no foreigners in the jury. If there be a native on one side and a foreigner on the other, then the jury is to consist half of foreigners and half of natives. There are three sections as I say. Such being the law here, it is evident what was the intention of that law, that those foreigners should have control over their fellow citizens and subjects. This was a just law, and I don't wish to interfere with such a just law. I wish you to say to the Governor, that according to the decision, which I don't think binding in this case, he might * * * put on the names of 40 natives * * *.

(In consequence of a remark made by Mr. Judd to the Governor), Mr. Brown said, I will have no speaking to the Governor a-side.

MR. JUDD.—I merely said don't speak to Mr. Brown.

(Then followed a remark or two in the course of which Mr. Judd explained that the words he said to the Governor meant "don't interrupt Mr. Brown," which he said seeing how violent that gentleman grew.)

MR. RICORD.—There seems to be an intention to overawe the court.

MR. BROWN.—I don't wish to overawe the judge until the judge interrupts me. I deny the right of any person to do so. A pretty piece of business! infamous! that a judge should be influenced!

(A REMARK BY MR. JUDD).—What right have you to say a word to the judge?—He may decide as he thinks fit. It is a perfect piece of * * *. I will not be interrupted, I insist upon it! by any one while I am speaking to him. I am addressing the Governor and I will not be interrupted by any one!

(A REMARK).—I have the greatest respect for the Governor and his office, but if he sits here, he only shall hear what I have to say.

MR. JUDD.—Will you listen to what the Governor says, the Governor says you must be more moderate.

MR. BROWN.—That is very well, when others are moderate I will be so.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.—(After speaking to the Governor and addressing Mr. Brown).—He confirms what has been stated by the Secretary of State and the Law Adviser, that they have been appointed to assist him in trials; that the Secretary of State is the official organ of interpretation in this case,